

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SAMUELSON'S VIEWS ON HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, as the national debate on health care proceeds, I would like to submit to my colleagues an editorial by Robert J. Samuelson concerning his views on the socialization of American medicine. Mr. Samuelson raises pertinent economic and political issues we will face as we decide the rules of the game for an improved health care system.

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE IN AMERICA

(By Robert J. Samuelson)

We have arrived at socialized medicine in America. I do not report this as either a good or bad event but simply as something that has happened with hardly anyone realizing it. This is the first result—and probably the most important—of the national health care debate launched last week by President Clinton. Our politics and economy will never again be the same.

By socialized medicine, I mean the general belief that health care is a unique sort of service that government must ultimately supervise. This belief is now widely shared by the public across the political spectrum. We have effectively decided to give government the job of running a seventh of the U.S. economy (the size of the health sector) and of mediating many of the hard moral issues (everything from mercy killing to the use of expensive life-saving technologies) that arise in medicine.

You can deduce all this from the reaction to Clinton's speech. The criticism of it has concentrated almost exclusively on details, albeit important ones. Can the plan really provide universal health insurance without increasing costs? Are the benefits in his package too generous—or not generous enough? But almost no one has questioned Clinton's central assertion that the government must guarantee health insurance to everyone.

We've silently resolved that who gets health care should not be settled mainly by the "market" (that is, how much money you have). Some level of health care is a "right," and only government can enforce rights. What we've agreed, as a society, is that government will write the rules for health care. We haven't yet agreed what the rules will be. The debate will focus less on basic goals than on methods, timetables and financing.

If you doubt this, contrast what's happening now with what happened in the mid-1960s when Congress created Medicare and Medicaid, the programs for the elderly and poor. Then, the American Medical Association opposed those programs on the ground that government was intruding too deeply into medicine. No more. The AMA has a reform plan; so does the conservative Heritage Foundation. Both accept the goal of universal insurance. Both assume that only government can compel it.

The socialization of U.S. health care has actually been underway for decades. Purely private medicine long ago vanished. About a quarter of us already have government insurance, mainly through Medicare (36 million) and Medicaid (33 million). People with employer-paid insurance have their health care subsidized by government, because those policies are exempt from income taxes. (In 1993 this subsidy is worth an estimated \$43 billion.) These lavish subsidies have reflected the growing conviction that people shouldn't be denied needed health care.

Clinton has now taken us the last step. By proposing universal insurance—and daring anyone to challenge that as a worthy goal of public policy—he has forged a broad, though ill-defined, new consensus. He forced political protagonists of all philosophical stripes to declare themselves, either openly or by their silence, in favor of health care as a vague right.

The overwhelming public response to all this may be: Well, it's about time. In many ways, Clinton is merely bringing us to a point reached by most advanced societies. Still, the advent of socialized medicine ought to give us pause on two grounds.

First, its politics will be highly contentious. Every part of the health industry will seek to advance its interests through government. If family practitioners feel slighted, they'll try to improve their incomes and status through government rules. Those who feel threatened (specialists, drug companies) will try to prevent punitive measures. These struggles will be ferocious because the economic interests are immense. In 1991 health spending totaled \$752 billion. The debates will also be confusing, because self-interested arguments will be presented as guaranteeing patients' rights and good medicine.

But the really messy aspects of health care politics will involve moral issues. When government mandates, permits, pays for—or bans—certain medical practices, it inevitably involves itself in intensely personal decisions where Americans' values and religious beliefs may differ dramatically. Government may have to grapple with mercy killing, living wills and the kinds of costly life-saving technologies that should (or shouldn't) be subsidized and paid for. Rationing, by any name, won't be easy. Politics simply isn't good at resolving deeply felt values questions, as the fight over abortion ought to have taught us.

Second, the economics of socialized medicine could be disastrous. Government excels at giving things away. It is inept at restricting or revoking its giveaways. One purpose of health reform, says Clinton, is to control runaway health costs. Fine rhetoric. But most of his public emphasis so far has been on new benefits, mainly universal health insurance. Even now, many experts doubt his assumption that these new benefits can largely be paid for with "savings" in other health programs.

It's not just Clinton. Most politicians are inclined to expand public benefits while disguising the costs. The combination of expansive employer insurance mandates (requiring companies to provide coverage) and lax cost controls could actually speed the rise of

health spending. Employer mandates make the costs less visible by putting them outside the federal budget. Given Americans' distrust of government, it might be easy to object to cost controls on the ground that government is being meddlesome and intrusive. The hard decisions involve either limiting benefits or finding effective ways to discipline health spending.

Socialized medicine does not mean that government will run every hospital or employ every doctor. Even in countries with national health insurance, the medical complex often remains in private hands. It does mean that most of the critical decisions about health care will ultimately be settled politically.

Our impending debate is not simply a choice between Clinton's plan and the alternatives. It is really the start of something new in our politics and social history. Almost certainly, some plan will pass. Almost certainly, whatever passes will be modified, perhaps extensively, in the future, as we react to how it works. Our health care debates will be unending. Socialized medicine, for better or worse, will be what we make of it.

TRIBUTE TO CH2M HILL

HON. MICHAEL J. KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to CH2M Hill and its employees; constituents I am proud to represent. Founded at Oregon State University in 1946, the firm of Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield now employs 4,000 people in more than 50 locations in the United States and abroad.

The October 1993 issue of Oregon Business magazine features an article about Oregon's most successful privately held companies. CH2M Hill ranks No. 3 in this survey. For the RECORD, I include a copy of the CH2M Hill profile and recommend it to all of my colleagues. I am sure, whether they recognize it or not, that each member of this body has experienced the fine work product that is CH2M Hill:

CH2M HILL

Contrary to popular perceptions, CH2M HILL Ltd.'s success does not come from "large" projects for "big" clients. The majority of its work consists of small projects for businesses and public agencies. More than 60% of its projects in 1992 and 1993 involved fees under \$20,000.

While CH2M HILL is the number one environmental engineering firm in the nation, the key to its success is its ability to deliver diverse technical capabilities to meet client needs. With approximately 75% of its work coming from repeat clients, satisfied clients represent the cornerstone of the business.

For 47 years, CH2M HILL has provided Oregon clients with innovative services in air quality, hazardous and solid waste cleanup, energy, water, wastewater and transportation systems. This technical breadth provides clients with "one-stop shopping" for

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

numerous services. Currently, industrial clients are taking advantage of CH2M HILL's air quality expertise to proactively deal with upcoming permitting issues.

The CH2M HILL Ltd. family of companies includes the Oregon offices of CH2M HILL, Inc.; Industrial Design Corp. (IDC); and Operations Management International (OMI).

The companies undertake all project phases, including concept, design, construction and operation. Examples include CH2M HILL Inc.'s permitting and environmental work for a major new industrial facility to be sited and built in the Northwest; IDC's design and construction management services for high-tech firms; and OMI's contract operations for public- and private-sector water and wastewater treatment systems such as the Roseburg Urban Sanitary Authority.

"Our success also stems from our long-standing commitment to the Oregon community," explains Ray Topping, CH2M HILL's Oregon Regional Manager. "We educate children in the roles math and science play in the world, and we participate in civic programs that give something back to our community."

HONORING ED SHEEHAN

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to join the Greater Johnstown Inter-Service Club in recognizing a distinguished resident of the Johnstown, PA area, Mr. Ed Sheehan, Sr.

The Greater Johnstown Inter-Service Club Council will be awarding Ed its Annual Achievement Award this year because of his work as president and chief executive officer of Stardyne, Inc. The work that Stardyne has done in producing electro-optical equipment for our Nation's military has protected countless American lives, and the development of this technology has made our Armed Forces more effective in carrying out their missions.

Ed has been an important part of the development of electro-optical equipment, from his days in the Department of Defense night vision and electro-optics laboratories to his current position as head of one of the most advanced high-technology firms in the country. His work has been invaluable to our Armed Forces, and on behalf of the Armed Forces, we take this opportunity to salute him.

I'm proud to call Ed a friend, and I do not think the Greater Johnstown Inter-Service Club Council could make a finer choice than Ed Sheehan Sr., for its Annual Achievement Award. I would like to extend my sincere congratulations to Ed on this occasion, and I wish him many more years of success.

HONORING SISTERHOOD COMMUNITY CENTER OF ISRAEL

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize the 60th anniversary

of the sisterhood of the Community Center of Israel, located in the Bronx, NY.

For six decades, the Sisterhood has provided devoted service to its synagogue and community. Community Center of Israel is an integral part of the neighborhoods surrounding Pelham Parkway, and it has been a focal point of positive efforts to enhance the lives of all the people in the area. The Sisterhood has always been an essential part of those efforts.

On behalf of my constituents, I thank all those who have devoted their time and effort to the Sisterhood of the Community Center of Israel. I also congratulate them on their accomplishments and with them many more years of success.

DALE HOLLOW LAKE: 50 YEARS OF CONTRIBUTION

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago, Tennessee's beauty was greatly enhanced and its upper Cumberland region was enriched with a resource that dramatically changed the community. Fifty years ago, Dale Hollow Lake was completed.

Set between the Obey River and the Cumberland River, Dale Hollow Dam was begun by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in March 1942. The Corps completed the impoundment in June 1943. Since then the dam has saved an estimated \$43 million in flood damage by taming the waters that repeatedly flooded the area in the early 1900's. This early success set a precedent for later Corps projects on the Cumberland River. Additionally, Dale Hollow has produced energy for homes and businesses throughout much of Tennessee and Kentucky.

The contributions of Dale Hollow Lake go far beyond electricity production and flood control. Even before Dale Hollow was providing electricity for the people of the upper Cumberland, water enthusiasts began flocking to the lake. Each of the next 50 years has seen increased numbers of visitors at a rate that attracted 3.6 million to the lake's 27,700 acres last year. The lake and its nearly 620 acres of poplar, cedar, and oak trees offer boating, camping, hiking, fishing, and a complete list of outdoor activities.

Even our Nation's most beloved symbol, the American bald eagle, feels the beauty and serenity of Dale Hollow. Brought there by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency and the Corps of Engineers years ago, the majestic birds have flourished and thrived. Annually thousands of visitors travel to see the eagles, finding 91 in 1992.

Other wildlife also attract visitors. Largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, white bass, and spotted bass swim the waters of the lake and delight the skills of anglers. With the supervision of the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, the lake also includes black crappie, white crappie, bluegill, walleye, catfish, and muskie. Kentucky's largest muskie was caught in Dale Hollow; it weighed 43 pounds. A smallmouth bass—all 11 pounds

and 15 ounces of it—that was caught there stood as a world record for several years. Trout also inhabit the river as a product of the Dale Hollow National Hatchery, the largest producer of trout east of the Mississippi.

These recreational attractions, coupled with the warmth of the people who live near the lake, continue to invite visitors back to the lake. Last year alone \$68.5 million was contributed to the economy by the people who took advantage of Dale Hollow. Innumerable jobs depend on the lake, and innumerable families depend on those jobs. The area is blessed with Dale Hollow's beauty, and Tennessee is blessed with the area's contribution to the economy.

These vital contributions will be celebrated on October 15, 1993, with a ceremony sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Dale Hollow Dam. I invite my colleagues to join in that celebration and in continued praise for the people involved in the creation of the lake and those who maintain its beauty.

TOLEDO AREA PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL CELEBRATES 10 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, it is my special pleasure to congratulate the Toledo Area Private Industry Council on 10 years of exemplary service to the citizens of northwest Ohio.

Over the past decade, the dedicated staff and board of the Toledo Area Private Industry Council have delivered quality employment and training services to the citizens of our community. They have assisted 53,700 economically disadvantaged people with training and education; placed over 13,800 people in permanent jobs; provided 14,000 summer jobs for at-risk youth through their Summer Youth Employment and Training Program; and assisted more than 5,900 dislocated workers through job retraining and job placement programs. For the Toledo Area Private Industry Council, linking citizens to work has been a full-time mission.

Northwest Ohio's economy has been transformed over the past 10 years and the Toledo Area Private Industry Council has consistently led the fight to dignify life and work by developing employment opportunities and improving the quality of life for thousands of men and women in our community. We all benefit from their fine work and reputation and are grateful for their dedicated service. I know I join with all the residents of northwest Ohio in congratulating them on 10 years of excellence.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1993

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today the National Science Foundation

[NSF] Authorization Act of 1993. The bill provides funding authority for NSF for fiscal years 1994, 1995 and 1996, at the overall levels recommended by the Clinton administration for each year. The bill provides for substantial strengthening of the Foundation's research programs and addresses the serious deterioration of the research infrastructure. The priorities reflected in the bill will enable the NSF to work toward achieving important national technology goals.

The authorization levels in the bill, as indicated in the accompanying chart, will allow NSF to increase support for individual investigators and ensure that new research opportunities may be pursued which require interdisciplinary research teams. Sufficient growth is provided to allow NSF to participate fully in existing and planned interagency R&D initiatives of national importance, including global climate change research, high performance computing and networking, advanced materials and processing, biotechnology, and advanced manufacturing.

The bill continues the current authorization of \$250 million per year for the Academic Research Facilities Modernization Program, while imposing the requirement that the first \$150 million of funds appropriated to NSF in fiscal year 1995 and the first \$200 million in fiscal year 1996 be provided for the facilities program. Although the 1988 NSF authorization

statute that created the facilities program authorized \$890 million over 5 years, appropriations have reached only \$94 million. The funding floors placed in the bill for the facilities program are in response to this unacceptably slow growth.

The Subcommittee on Science has received testimony over several years on the serious deterioration of academic research facilities, and on the adverse effects this deterioration is having on the ability of universities to perform leading-edge research. The approach taken by the bill will reassert the importance of NSF's merit-based facilities program and fund it at a level that will genuinely begin to address this unmet need.

The bill also recognizes that the scale of the facilities shortfall—estimated at \$10 billion—is too great to be met solely with the resources available to NSF. A provision is included to require the Office of Science and Technology Policy to develop a plan for a multi-agency facilities program to include estimates of funding, by agency, and the time frame necessary in order to relieve substantially the backlog of substandard facilities. The plan must also include the procedures and data collection steps necessary to measure progress in improving the condition of academic research facilities.

Much discussion is now underway concerning a more sharply defined mission for NSF and on the program priorities that should be

pursued. In order to provide Congress with a clear statement of goals, the bill requires NSF to provide an annual report containing a 3-year plan highlighting expected areas of program emphasis, including research initiatives under development, and containing criteria and procedures for assessing progress toward the defined goals. A separate, related requirement in the bill calls for the development and annual updating of a 5-year plan for new construction of NSF national research facilities and upgrades to existing national facilities.

Finally, the bill includes provisions to strengthen NSF's efforts in international scientific cooperation. NSF is given authority: First, to make grants to nongovernmental organizations for debt-for-science exchanges; and second, to facilitate the establishment of binational and multinational endowed science foundations, such as the United States-Mexico binational endowment, and to participate in their operation and governance.

Mr. Speaker, the NSF authorization bill provides the resources and defines priorities which will allow the Foundation to meet its responsibilities to support basic research and education in science and engineering and to strengthen the Nation's research potential. A summary of all the provisions of the bill follows my statement.

NSF AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1993—FISCAL YEAR 1994–96

(In millions of dollars)

NSF program activity	Appropriation fiscal year 1993	Request fiscal year 1994	Percent	Authorization fiscal year 1994	Percent	Authorization fiscal year 1995	Percent	Authorization fiscal year 1996	Percent
Research—Total	1,859.0	2,204.8	18.6	2,009.8	8.1	2,618.9	30.3	2,877.2	9.9
Biological Sci	271.3	311.9	15.0	285.0	5.0	362.0	27.0	389.2	7.5
CISE	215.2	296.0	37.5	261.8	21.7	386.9	48.2	448.0	15.8
Engineering	261.1	323.0	23.7	289.0	10.7	400.0	38.4	456.0	14.0
Geosciences	401.9	448.5	11.6	423.0	5.3	516.0	22.0	549.0	6.5
Math & Phys. Sci	619.9	718.4	15.9	653.0	5.3	826.0	26.5	892.0	8.0
Social, Behav. & Econ	89.5	106.9	19.4	98.0	9.5	128.0	30.6	142.5	11.3
Education	487.5	556.1	14.1	556.1	14.1	556.1	10.4	572.8	3.0
Inst/Facilities	50.0	55.0	10.0	250.0	400.0	250.0	10.4	250.0	13.9
Polar Research Pgms	158.0	163.1	3.2	163.1	3.2	180.0	3.0	205.0	1.5
Antarctic Logistics	63.4	65.1	2.7	65.1	2.7	67.0	1.4	68.0	3.5
Salaries & Expenses	111.0	125.8	13.3	125.8	13.3	127.5	1.5	132.0	50.0
Critical Tech. Inst	NA	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.4	4.3	2.4
IG	3.7	4.1	10.8	4.1	10.8	4.2	5.2	5.2	8.0
NSF Relocation		5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2			
Total	2,733.6	3,180.2	16.3	3,180.2	16.3	3,809.9	19.8	4,116.0	

SUMMARY OF THE NSF AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1993

TITLE I. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATIONS

The authorizations provided for the National Science Foundation (NSF) cover 3 years, FY 1994, FY 1995 and FY 1996; the accompanying chart shows the FY 1993 appropriations levels, the FY 1994 request levels, and the bill authorizations. The bill specifies that \$150 million must be appropriated for the facilities program in FY 1995, and \$200 million for the program in FY 1996, in order for any other funds to be authorized for NSF.

TITLE II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Annual Report. The NSF Act of 1950 is amended by transforming the existing NSF annual report to Congress into a 3-year strategic plan to be updated annually.

National Research Facilities. The Director is required to prepare and submit annually to Congress a 5-year plan for new construction, repair, and upgrades to national research facilities. The bill prohibits obligation of funds appropriated for national facilities costing in excess of \$50 million unless the funds have been explicitly authorized.

Eligibility for Research Facility Awards. The Academic Research Facilities Modernization Act of 1988 is amended to prohibit, after FY 1995, awards to any institution which, beginning with FY 1995, receives an appropriations earmark for facilities construction.

Eligibility for Participation in Informal Science Education Activities. All science museums, regardless of location, size of population served, or age of the institution, are designated as eligible to participate in NSF programs for support of informal science education.

Science and Engineering Equal Opportunities Act Amendments. Amendments are made to the Science and Engineering Equal Opportunities Act to authorize assistance to members of one or more underrepresented groups, to make explicit NSF's authority to support activities that encourage increased participation in science and engineering of persons with disabilities, to remove an apparent disparity in the authorities provided for women and minority programs, and to update provisions governing the membership and structure of the Committee on Equal Opportunity in Science and Engineering.

TITLE III. ACADEMIC RESEARCH FACILITIES MODERNIZATION

Facilities Modernization Plan. The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) is required to develop a plan for a multi-agency academic facilities modernization program, including funding levels by agency, specification of administrative procedures and guidelines to implement the plan, and data collection requirements to monitor progress in upgrading academic facilities. The plan must be submitted to Congress within 18 months of enactment of the bill.

Limitation on Obligation of Unauthorized Appropriations. Obligation of funds by NSF for academic facilities construction is prohibited unless the funds are awarded under the provisions of the Academic Research Facilities Modernization Act of 1988 or are explicitly authorized.

TITLE IV. INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

Debt-For-Science Exchanges. The Director is given authority to make grants for debt swaps for support of scientific research and

education activities subject to defined conditions.

Participation in Binational and Multinational Endowed Science Foundations. The Director is given authority to facilitate the establishment of Binational and Multinational Endowed Science Foundations, such as the U.S.-Mexico Binational Endowment, and to participate in their operation and governance. The authority is contingent on the characteristics of a foundation meeting stated requirements.

Report on International Activities. The Director is required to prepare and submit to Congress within one year of enactment of the bill a strategic plan for all activities involving international scientific cooperation.

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIAL FUND

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be given this opportunity to salute the men and women who have served, and continue to serve, this Nation as police officers. Located in Judiciary Square, not far from the Capitol, there is a monument to these officers' dedication and commitment called the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial.

This memorial was dedicated on October 15, 1991. Its purpose is to show the appreciation that we have for all of our Nation's police officers, especially those who have fallen in the line of duty. This memorial includes a "Pathway of Remembrance," where the names of 13,256 law enforcement officers, who have died protecting the peace, are engraved.

We must all recognize the sacrifice that these officers have made in the service of their country. Prior to the erection of this memorial, there were monuments to the soldiers who have fallen in all of our wars, but not to those who are waging the war against crime on our own soil.

In the State of Maryland, 204 police officers have died in the line of duty, from Officer Charles Gall of the Hagerstown Police Department, who died in October 1866, to Michael Filer, who fell in August 1993 while serving in the Montgomery County Police Department. These are just two of the thousands of names that are engraved on the "Pathway of Remembrance."

As a result of this memorial, we all have a place to pay our respects to the men and women who have fallen while in service to their respective communities as police officers.

BILL WAKEMAN—LAFAYETTE CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. WILLIAM P. BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Bill Wakeman, the Lafayette Citizen of the Year for 1993.

Bill Wakeman was born and raised in Lafayette, and has served his community actively ever since.

Mr. Wakeman began serving Lafayette through the Boy Scouts of America as a cubmaster, scoutmaster, Dad's Club Committee chairman, and still serves as a merit badge counselor.

Bill and his wife, Bonnie, have been longtime members of the Parent Teachers Association [PTA] and have worked closely with the Lafayette Elementary PTA.

Bill Wakeman has been an active board member and now is serving his third year as president of the Lafayette Historical Society. Bill has led walking tours for grade school students as well as city officials and staff members.

Bill has been active in the Lafayette Improvement Association, serving as treasurer, vice president, and 4 years as its president. Bill Wakeman has been a frequent participant in Lafayette City Council and Traffic Commission meetings, showing his dedication to Lafayette by donating his time and input.

Mr. Bill Wakeman's record of tireless service to Lafayette speaks volumes about his commitment to his community of friends and neighbors. Residents, visitors, and businesses alike owe Bill Wakeman a debt of gratitude for his service to Lafayette.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Mr. Bill Wakeman for his outstanding accomplishments and contributions to Lafayette and Contra Costa County.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD KAHAN— TOWNWIDE FUND OF HUNTING- TON RECIPIENT 1993 CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Edward Kahan who is being honored by the board of directors of the Townwide Fund of Huntington, NY, by naming him the 1993 Citizen of the Year.

Since his arrival in Huntington in 1986, Eddy has committed much of his energies to a variety of charitable causes, among them United Way, Cancer Care, United Jewish Appeal, and the Jewish Opportunity Institute, on whose executive board he serves.

Eddy's reputation and positive attitude have made him an integral part of the Prudential Securities' senior management team. His present position as senior vice president and regional director puts him in charge of 26 Prudential branches in the metropolitan area. Most who know Eddy describe him as warm and caring and want to work extra hard for him. Eddy on the other hand encourages his colleagues and his corporation to follow his example in the support and participation in local charitable activities.

Eddy is one of those rare individuals who has attained a perfect balance between his commitment to community, dedication to his profession, and devotion to his family, his wife

Nancy, daughters Jodi and Jill, brothers Gerry and Marvin, and parents Evelyn and Bert.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Edward "Eddy" Kahan for his outstanding and selfless dedication and commitment. And to extend our best wishes and congratulations on being named 1993 Citizen of the Year.

TRIBUTE TO PATERSON, NJ, KENNEDY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a remarkable achievement by the administrators, teachers, and students of John F. Kennedy High School of Paterson, NJ. Their collaborative effort allowed the school district to receive a \$50,000 grant to develop Leadbusters Project, a research program which will help stamp out lead in Paterson.

Jane Silverstein, the project coordinator; Catherine Whitaker, teacher; James Triner, teacher; and students Gisela Adorno, Elias Ahadi, Majim Ahmed, Karen Ancheta, Jennifer Andresen, Peter Ashmeade, Leonor Ayala, Ximena Clavijo, Jose Cotto, Melissa Cruz, Herosiane Da Silva, Carlos Echavarria, Carola Fragosa, Sonia Garcia, Anna Maria Giordano, Victor Gonzalez, Murat Gurses, Laura Haddad, Joselito Huertas, Mohammed Hussain, Radee Jaber, Myeshia Jones, Darnell Joyner, Saidy Lopez, Tahesha Mack, Sheila Maisonet, Tatiana Meza, Silvia Quan, Randy Ruiz, Jessica Sanches, Rosalia Santafiore, Miroslava Tosic, Azim Uddin, Maribell Vargas, and Sonia Velasquez have all worked together to make this program a resounding success.

The Leadbusters Project truly piques and maintains the interest of high school students in science. Students are utilizing research techniques learned through the program to test water and soil for lead pollution. The field of science is no longer viewed from the distance, but embraced with the understanding of its direct influence and impact upon the students' lives. Through active participation students learn to use sophisticated analytical equipment as well as proper laboratory techniques.

The project does not limit the capabilities of its students but attempts to encompass a spectrum of fields in order to interest as many students as possible. The program is being filmed by journalism classes adding the media to the overall program.

I heartily congratulate the administrators, teachers, and students of Kennedy High School on the success of the Leadbusters Project. Ingenuity, guidance, interest, and commitment to education have fueled this revolutionary program. I thank my colleagues for joining me in saluting this exemplary group of people.

UKRAINIAN FAMINE

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, throughout their history, the Ukrainian people have known famine, imprisonment, tyranny, and genocide at the hands of others.

In 1933, Joseph Stalin engineered a famine in eastern Ukraine, resulting in the death of 7 million Ukrainian men, women, and children. That millions starved in a nation known as the "bread basket of Europe," is a tragedy history will not forget. But on this, the 60th anniversary of the forced famine, Ukraine is no longer a victim of the Soviet stranglehold.

Today Ukraine is basking in the sunlight of its new independence. Ukrainians have not suffocated under the weight of their nation's tragic past but have built upon that experience the foundation for a bright and prosperous future.

I have known firsthand the warmth and friendship of Ukrainian-Americans. Their desire to live as free people brought many of them to the Syracuse area and to other places throughout America. We share their joy that the blessings of freedom are now being felt by their family and friends still living in Ukraine.

TRIBUTE TO CHICAGO PARK
DISTRICT EMPLOYEE PAUL VOLTZ

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Chicago Park District employee Paul Voltz on the special occasion of his retirement.

Mr. Voltz came to the Chicago Park District in January 1962 and has worked in numerous positions. He served as physical instructor for Kosciuszko Park, playground supervisor of Hiawatha Park, park supervisor of Hiawatha Park, activities supervisor, area supervisor, host park supervisor, host park manager and director of host parks. He represents the highest standard of public service. He can truly be considered a friend of the people of the Chicago community and is to be commended on his retirement after 31 years of dedicated service.

Mr. Voltz is a recipient of the Hiawatha Park Youth Program Hubert Founders Award in Recognition of Long and Outstanding Service and the Hiawatha Youth Program Appreciation Award for Outstanding and Dedicated Service.

Mr. Voltz graduated from Lindblom Technical High School in June 1958. He attended Upper Iowa University in Fayette, IA, and Northern Illinois University in DeKalb, IL.

Mr. Voltz is the proud father of Paul, Nancy, Kathy, and David. He is the loving grandfather of Lauren and Jack.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commend Mr. Voltz for his tremendous contributions to our community. I hope my colleagues will join me in saluting him for his many years of commit-

ment and wishing him the best in the years to come.

TRIBUTE BY REPRESENTATIVE
ACKERMAN IN HONOR OF LEE
SUSSWEIN'S 70TH BIRTHDAY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my praise for Lee Susswein, on her 70th birthday celebration.

Lee is the daughter of a Russian emigrant, who fought in World War I in the United States armed services. She graduated from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and went on to be a lieutenant for the U.S. Navy during World War II. She was one of the earliest group of patriotic and pioneering women who served in uniform.

After the war, Lee married Arthur Susswein in 1946. As a result of the marriage, Lee was discharged from the Armed Forces under the rules of the day.

While Arthur attended law school, she went to work as a vocational guidance counselor at the YMCA to assist returning veterans and she also sponsored the Tuberculosis Association helping TB patients, in Queens.

Through the years Lee Susswein continued to be involved with community. She was active at her family's synagogue, Temple Bethel, and she was both a member of the social action committee and was vice president of sisterhood. She was also an active member of the PTA.

In 1969, she began a 20-year career with the New York State Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. In 1983, the Long Island Rehabilitation Counselors Association honored her for her outstanding contribution to the field of rehabilitation and dedication to the mentally ill. Although Lee retired in 1987, she has still remained intimately involved in her community and her volunteer work.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in wishing Lee Susswein a happy 70th birthday, and to congratulate her for many years of selfless dedication and aid to the community.

TRIBUTE TO ANGELO BERTELLI

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a man of rare athletic prowess and achievement, Angelo Bertelli. Mr. Bertelli is the first of Notre Dame's seven Heisman trophy winners as well as a dedicated American veteran.

Angelo Bertelli is living proof that extraordinary talent perfectly matched with character can exist. Although Mr. Bertelli is being recognized for his successful football career, he was also pursued for his hockey and baseball skills by the Boston Bruins and several big-league baseball teams. However, his dream of

playing football at Notre Dame prevailed and carried him into the Heisman voters sights.

As a quarterback, Mr. Bertelli, led the Notre Dame team into victory by winning their first six games by an average of more than 38 points a game. His athletic prowess even impressed famed sportswriter Grantland Rice who compared Notre Dame's 1943 team with the Four Horsemen team of 1924. Rice wrote:

It is my belief that Notre Dame's 1943 team, with Bertelli in action, could have beaten the 1924 team by two or three touchdowns and wrecked the Four Horsemen through a surplus of power, deception, and passing.

The sheer talent of the quarterback dazzled the Heisman voters so that the trophy was easily won based only on the six games he played in 1943 with 471 votes distancing himself and the runner-up.

Mr. Bertelli was unable to finish the season due to his concern for the safety of our country. Fulfilling his duty, he served in the Marines during world War II. "I was disappointed," he said, "but, remember, the Nation was at war. We had a lot of patriotic spirit. The loves of my life always had been Notre Dame, the Yankees, and the Marines. I got 'em all but the Yankees." While serving in the war he distinguished himself on Iwo Jima and Guam.

I wish Mr. Bertelli the very best on the 50th year anniversary of his Heisman Trophy. He is an outstanding Clifton resident and fine neighbor. His strong sense of duty married with his amazing athletic talent have inspired others and will continue to do so. I thank my colleagues for joining me in saluting Angelo Bertelli.

COMMENDING PLANNED
PARENTHOOD LOS ANGELES

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Planned Parenthood Los Angeles. Since its establishment in 1965, this organization has shown extraordinary leadership in the vital effort to provide high-quality, low-cost reproductive health care services. In addition, the educational programs of Planned Parenthood are one of the most effective tools in the prevention of unintended teen pregnancy. Quite simply, they teach young people responsible decisionmaking about sexuality.

Just yesterday, October 11, 1993, Planned Parenthood Los Angeles opened an additional health care clinic in the Lawndale Medical Plaza in Lawndale, CA. This clinic will resolve the need for greater access to reproductive health care for the residents of the south bay area of Los Angeles County. Through this clinic, these dedicated people will provide essential services and education to women, men, and teens in Torrance, Lawndale, Redondo Beach, Manhattan Beach, Hermosa Beach, Inglewood, Carson, El Segundo, Gardena, Hawthorne, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Lomita, San Pedro, Compton, and near-by portions of Los Angeles.

The clinic will offer a wide range of reproductive health services including premarital blood testing, prenatal care, all forms of contraception, pregnancy testing and counseling, adoption referrals, breast and cervical cancer screening, and detection and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. These services are critical for women and teens, and I welcome the facility to my district.

In closing, I would like to congratulate Deidre Mackey, South Bay Center manager, Candace Lee, director of clinical programs, and the entire staff of Planned Parenthood Los Angeles. I would also like to extend my congratulations and thanks to the officers and members of Planned Parenthood Los Angeles Board of Directors, including board president B. Boyd Hight, executive director Suellen B. Wood, and medical director Gerald S. Bernstein, M.D.

TRIBUTE TO THE MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and pay tribute to the Mount Olivet Baptist Church in Peekskill, NY, as its parishioners celebrate the church's 100th anniversary. The Mount Olivet Church serves the community far beyond its many religious activities. The congregation reaches out to help others through a tutoring program, a food distribution program, a senior day care program, a youth group, and even a scholarship committee.

Throughout my years as Peekskill's Representative in Congress, Mount Olivet has proven itself time and time again a guiding force to the entire Peekskill area. The man who leads the congregation is the Reverend Dr. Franklin Wiggins, whom I am proud to call a friend. He has served as Mount Olivet's pastor since June 1960. An accomplished man, Reverend Wiggins holds a doctorate of administration from Virginia College and Seminary, and an honorary doctorate of divinity from Shaw Divinity School. He has served in the areas of human rights, educational therapy, community action and renewal, ecumenical religious activities, and minority involvement, and entrepreneurial development.

I join the congregation in celebrating Mount Olivet's 100th anniversary, and commend Rev. Dr. Franklin Wiggins for his personal dedication and devotion to serving his congregation and community, and his many, many successes achieved throughout his service at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 854TH ENGINEER BATTALION

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the 854th Engineer Battalion of the Department of the Army is celebrating its 50th anniversary.

In our Hudson Valley region of New York State, the 854th provides community civil engineering support over an area which extends 120 miles on both side of the majestic Hudson River. The 854th has units in Bullville, NY, and Tappan, NY, both within my 20th Congressional District. Additional units are located in New Windsor, just outside my congressional district, as well as in Kingston and Poughkeepsie.

In 1943, the battalion began its distinguished history through the service and sacrifice of its members in the Pacific theater of World War II. In the 50 ensuing years, this country has experienced numerous conflicts, the long twilight struggle against communism, and the adulation of the end of the cold war. Through it all, and continuing during today's unsettled world, the men and women of the 854th Engineer Battalion have stood ready to answer its country's call should the need arise.

The golden anniversary of the 854th Engineer Battalion will be celebrated at the battalion's annual dinner dance on November 13. This festive occasion, at the Stewart Airport Officer's Club in Newburgh, NY, will be one of many memories as well as promises for the future.

Mr. Speaker, I request that this brief history of the battalion—submitted to me by H. Robert Webb, Lt. Col., U.S. Army Reserve, the current commanding officer of the 854th—be inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point, and I invite my colleagues to join in saluting this courageous battalion whose 50 years of service have been above and beyond the call of duty.

A HISTORY OF THE 854TH ENGINEER BATTALION

The 854th Engineer Battalion¹ was organized as an active duty unit of the US Army during World War II. Its decorated history began half a century ago at March Field, California, when on 1 January 1943 it was activated as the 854th Engineer Aviation Battalion. The unit was organized under the command of Major Herbert Brown with the mission to build runways in support of what was expected to be a long and arduous air and sea war against Japan. Eleven months after being activated the Battalion departed from San Francisco, arrived in Hawaii on 11 December 1943, and continued its training before deployment in the Pacific Theater.

In early 1944, the Battalion realized its military purpose when it deployed to the Marshall Islands. Within two weeks the Battalion built 500 feet of runway using the coral deposits found around the island. Within a month, heavy bomber squadrons were

operating from Kwajalein. By then the Battalion had prepared over 76 acres of runway. The 854th continued work on the airfield, extending the runway constructing taxiways, a control tower, and various buildings for the base at Kwajalein before returning to Hawaii in October 1944.

Before October had passed the 854th re-deployed to the island of Guam in the Marianas. After helping Navy Seabees build a B-29 repair depot at Depot Field, the engineer unit began clearing jungle for constructing the massive North Field on the island's northern plateau. Working around the clock, they first built the 10,500 foot south runway for use by the B-29 Super Fortresses. This runway was used for raids on Tokyo and other targets in Japan. By the end of April 1945, the Battalion had completed the 8,500 foot north runway. These two runways today make up the island's Anderson Air Force Base. In June 1945, the 854th arrived on Okinawa, where it completed Futema Airfield and built a 6000-man POW camp and a 500-bed Army hospital.

For its efforts during World War II, the 854th was credited for participation in the Eastern Mandates, Western Pacific, and Ryukyus Campaigns. The Battalion's service was so important to the war effort in the Pacific that the unit was dubbed the "Spearheader Outfit" and awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation. Despite its commendable performance during the war, the 854th Engineer Aviation Battalion was inactivated on 15 March 1946. The veterans of the Pacific campaign perpetuate their pride in their accomplishments through participation in the 854th Spearheader's Association.

The 854th Engineer Aviation Battalion was reorganized as a reserve unit on 4 March 1949 when it was reactivated as part of the Organized Reserve Corps with Headquarters in Brooklyn, New York. Two years later the Battalion was established in the New York Hudson Valley area when its Headquarters moved to Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1954 the unit underwent the first of many reorganizations. The Battalion was converted to "Maintenance" status, and subunits were established with B Company in Newburgh, C Company in Poughkeepsie, and the 15 members of A Company meeting at the Sheriff's office in Monticello. In October 1955, the 854th was reorganized to Reduced Strength, which mattered little since the companies averaged only 50 men. In 1957 the 854th was redesignated as a Heavy & Construction unit and then returned to full strength in mid 1959. Headquarters was moved to Kingston, NY, using an old Miron Lumber Company building on Route 9-W.

During the Berlin Crisis of 1964-67 the 854th and 969th Engineer Battalions were called to Fort Drum as part of the 411th Engineer Brigade. Eventually, the 969th Engineer Battalion was chosen to be activated for a full year at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and the 854th stood down and returned home. The confrontation soon ended, but the successful mobilization caused the Reserves' integration into national war plans.

Throughout the 1960s and 70s, the 854th experienced many changes and improvements. Dietz US Army Reserve Center, named after a World War II Congressional Medal of Honor recipient, was constructed in Kingston, and the Battalion's Headquarters occupied it until moving to the Stewart Army Subpost in 1986. A fourth company, D Company, was formed in Kingston and took up residence in the new facilities as well. A Company was moved to a previously secret signal communications center in the rural community of

¹ Special thanks to the researcher and original author of the Battalion's history, Chris Kreider. Also thanks to Messrs. Dick Green, Dick Gerken, the 854th Spearheaders Association, and the members of the 854th Engineer Battalion who provided information for this brief history.

Bullville, New York. The Battalion was redesignated in 1963 from Construction & Heavy to simply Construction and was reorganized in 1966 to new manpower and equipment levels. In 1967-68, under new designation as Selected Reserve Forces, the units were driven to be ready for deployment and gathered for 96 4-hour drills per year. By 1969 the Battalion frequently conducted engineer projects at scout camps around the Hudson Valley during drill periods and completed numerous projects during Annual Trainings held at Fort Drum.

The development of the Total Force concept in the 1980s, which heavily relied upon the Reserve Components, resulted in further improvements in equipment and training opportunities for the 854th. The Battalion participated in highly successful support and construction missions such as a rotation at the National Training Center in California, large scale exercises and training evaluations at Fort Pickett, Virginia and Fort Drum, intensive individual training in the Netherlands, and most recently, engineer projects at Forts Clayton and Davis, Panama Canal Zone. Back home, the Battalion continued to provide community civil engineering support over an area that extends 120 miles on both sides of the Hudson River, with units in Bullville, Kingston, New Windsor, Poughkeepsie, and Tappan. The culmination of the improved training and readiness of the unit was its preparation and participation in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Although the unit was not activated, over 60 members were called to active duty and served in the Persian Gulf conflict. Many served in Saudi Arabia with the 411th Engineer Brigade.

After 50 years of distinguished service, in time of war and peace, the 854th Engineer Battalion, with over 700 officers, NCOs, and soldiers, continues to serve with pride. The unit is dedicated to training for the protection of the nation, while providing BEYOND MEASURE service to our community and neighbors.

COMMANDERS OF THE 854TH ENGINEER
BATTALION (C)(H) U.S. ARMY RESERVE

LTC Charles Kennedy.
MAJ Thomas Flynn.
LTC Carl Hedman (1957).
MAJ Peter Sowa.
MAJ Bronislaw Huidora (1968).
MAJ Joseph Paes (1974).
MAJ Willet (1977).
LTC Donald Frazier (1977-1979).
LTC William Mercurio (1979-1982).
LTC Anthony Kropp (1982-1985).
LTC Alfred Rossi (1986-1989).
LTC Bruce Quinn (1989-1992).
LTC H. Robert Webb (1992-19).

TRIBUTE TO ALLEN COWETT,
EAGLE SCOUT

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Allen Cowett of Troop 28, Providence and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout

Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Allen did extensive restoration work for the Jewish Home for the Aged in Providence. Allen made repairs to different parts of the building, such as patching woodwork, painting, and various other minor structural changes.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Allen Cowett. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Allen Cowett will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

THE COMMON GOOD

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 3, 1992, Joseph Cardinal Bernardin of Chicago delivered the homily for the Red Mass, celebrated on the Sunday prior to the first Monday in October, which traditionally marks the opening of the Supreme Court's new term. Cardinal Bernardin's topic, "Promoting the Common Good Through the Practice of Virtues," deals with the relationship between private virtues and the public good, a topic which, in my view, usually does not get the kind of serious attention it deserves in public policy debates. I commend the cardinal's views to all our colleagues.

At this time I wish to insert in the RECORD the text of the homily, "Promoting the Common Good Through the Practice of Virtues," by Joseph Cardinal Bernardin:

PROMOTING THE COMMON GOOD THROUGH THE
PRACTICE OF VIRTUES

(By Joseph Cardinal Bernardin)

My dear brothers and sisters in the Lord:
I am grateful to Cardinal Hickey for the invitation to be the homilist for this year's Red Mass, sponsored by the John Carroll Society. This Mass on the Sunday prior to the first Monday in October, which traditionally marks the opening of the Supreme Court's new term, is an appropriate occasion for us

to gather in prayer. We ask God's guidance and wisdom for the President, the Supreme Court, the Congress, the Judiciary, the Diplomatic Corps, and all who serve our nation.

The scriptural readings we have just heard give us the image of a vineyard. As described by the prophet Isaiah, this vineyard was very valuable property which symbolized the wealth of the land. However, his parable suggests that this wealth had not produced a just society. The threat that the vineyard would be turned into a ruin was fulfilled quite literally after the Assyrian invasions during the eighth century B.C.¹

Isaiah used the song of the vineyard to establish why judgment was appropriate for God's people, and to show that their

The Gospel of St. Matthew continues Isaiah's image of the vineyard. The interpretation of this gospel parable is made clear to us by its connection to Isaiah's song of the vineyard: God is the owner of the vineyard; the vineyard is the community; the vineyarders are the religious and political leaders who have been entrusted with the care of the community; the servants who were sent to the vineyard were the prophets, but they all met the same bad fate. The son is Jesus Christ. The owner expects that at least his son (Jesus) will be received with respect. In fact, he receives even worse treatment, to the point of being killed. His murder is the rejection of the gospel message by the vineyarders, the leaders.²

The threat that the vineyard would be taken away and given over to others, who live in accord with the dictates of justice, is a cogent reminder for us who exercise leadership positions in our religious and political communities. If we do not act as responsible stewards and servants of the communities in our care, our leadership will be taken away and given to those who will act responsibly and in accord with the demands of justice. (Those of you who face the prospect of a reelection campaign know all too well the reality of that challenge!)

As we look out across the nation, the vineyard in our care, we see a valuable community of people with a wealth of talents and resources. But it is threatened with destruction and ruin by the forces of violence and narrow self-interest. Perhaps now as never before, people in many of the communities of our nation live in fear of crime. Perhaps now as never before, human life cries out for dignity and respect at every stage and in all circumstances—from conception to natural death. Perhaps now as never before, our failings as individual citizens threaten the common good of the vineyard in our care, the vineyard of our nation.

May I suggest a way to address this threat, a way which will entail no new government programs, no new laws, and best of all, no new expenditures of funds! That is because the means I suggest are not political, legal, or financial, but *spiritual*. My suggestion is that, as a nation, we embark on a concerted effort to promote the common good through the practice of virtues. Although not requiring any new government programs, new laws, or new expenditures of funds, the promotion of the common good in this way *does* call for a change of focus, a change of emphasis, a change of direction, a change of attitudes, and, most of all, a change of heart.

When considering the common good, it is far too easy to fall into the trap of seeing the common good as somehow opposed to individual rights and freedoms. This is a false dichotomy since individual concerns are inherently contained in any consideration of the

Footnotes at end of article.

common good. The common good is not concerned with the good of *not* respected. On the other hand, the individual is harmed when narrow self-interests and the pursuit of purely private gain are pursued without reference to the needs and interests of the community as a whole.

As described by the Second Vatican Council in the *Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World*, "The common good * * * is the sum total of all conditions which allow people, either as groups or as individuals, to reach their fulfillment more fully and more easily."⁴ Thus, there is a dynamic relationship between the individual and the rest of society in promoting the common good. This relationship is reflected in the law of the Catholic Church, which says that "in exercising their rights, individuals and social groups are bound by the moral law to have regard for the rights of others, their own duties to others and the common good."⁵

While the United States Constitution has no similar provision, the common good *does* have a special place in our nation's understanding of its laws and system of justice. The Constitutional Convention of 1787 voted unanimously against adding a Bill of Rights to the Constitution, considering it unnecessary. It was not that the delegates were against such rights; they simply considered the matter already covered inherently in the Constitution and its parameters for the governance of the nation.⁶ As Alexander Hamilton said, an enumeration of rights "would sound much better in a treatise of ethics than in a constitution of government."⁷

As we all know, proponents for a specific listing of protected rights, led by Thomas Jefferson, prevailed within two years of the Constitution's ratification and amended the document to include the first ten amendments as the Bill of Rights. This listing has made us keenly aware of the individual rights which we enjoy in this country. May I suggest that, even though not mentioned specifically in the Constitution, the common good is a fundamental principle which serves as a basic pillar of our nation's understanding of its laws as system of justice.

Just as respect for individual rights is inherent in promoting the common good, so also, when individuals conduct their lives in accord with the virtues, the common good is promoted. Perhaps this is more easily seen by considering the opposite. When individuals fail to live their lives virtuously, that is, when their conduct is marked by a life of sin and vice, then society as a whole, and thus the common good, is harmed.

Let me give you an example. Some time ago, a philosophy professor wrote an article criticizing the way ethics is taught in U.S. higher education. She charged that social policy questions were being overemphasized with little or no attention being paid to private morality. A colleague of hers objected to the article and alleged that "You are not going to have moral people until you have moral institutions." Promoting "bourgeois virtues" instead of awakening the social conscience of students was a waste of time, she said. This colleague changed her mind, however, when she discovered that more than half of her students had cheated on a social justice final exam!⁸ In other words, it is a question of both personal morality and social justice. One without the other will not work.

Although it may be impossible to provide a list of virtues upon which everyone would agree, the ethics of virtue has certain common features which primarily involve a

focus on individual character: Actions are important because they show a person's values and commitments. It is a person's good character that produces practical moral decisions "based on beliefs, experience, and sensitivity, more than on rules and principles."⁹

The new "Catechism of the Catholic Church," reflecting our Catholic tradition, defines virtue as "a habitual and firm disposition to do good. It permits a person not only to do good deeds, but also to give the best of himself or herself."¹⁰ We distinguish virtues as being human and theological.

Human virtues are attitudes, dispositions, and understandings by which we regulate our actions, control our passions, and guide our conduct in accord with reason and faith.¹¹ Four virtues are called cardinal, not because they apply only to Cardinals (!), but because, coming from the Latin word, *cardo*, which means "hinge," all other virtues depend on these: prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance.

Prudence is the virtue which disposes practical reason to discern in every circumstance our true well-being and to choose the correct means to achieve it. St. Thomas Aquinas, following Aristotle, described prudence as the "right rule of action."¹² It is prudence which directly guides the judgments of conscience.¹³

Justice is the moral virtue which consists in the constant and firm willingness to give to God and neighbor that which is due. Justice disposes one to respect the rights of all and to establish in human relations that harmony which promotes the common good and fairness respecting all persons.¹⁴

Fortitude is the moral virtue which secures strength and constancy in the search for well-being when faced with difficulties. The virtue of fortitude is able to conquer fear, even fear of death, so that a person is willing to sacrifice his or her own life in order to defend a just cause.¹⁵

Temperance is the virtue which moderates the attraction of pleasures and provides a balance in the use of created things. Through temperance, persons are able to exercise control over the instincts and appetites of the senses and maintain their desires within appropriate limits.¹⁶

The human virtues are rooted in the theological virtues of faith, hope, and love. They are called theological virtues because their reference point is God himself, leading human beings to a participation in God's divine nature.¹⁷

Faith is the theological virtue by which we believe in God and all that he has said and revealed, and which the Church proposes, because God is the essence of Truth.¹⁸

Hope is the theological virtue by which we aspire to the kingdom of heaven and to the happiness of eternal life, placing our confidence in the promises of Christ and in the assistance of the grace of the Holy Spirit rather than in our powers and abilities.¹⁹

Charity or love is the theological virtue by which we love God above all else and our neighbor as ourselves.²⁰ Loving one another, the disciples imitated the love of Jesus.²¹ For this reason, Jesus said: "As the Father has loved me, so I have loved you; live on in my love" (John 15:12).

Charity is greater than all the other virtues.²² The exercise of all the virtues is animated and inspired by charity.²³ As St. Paul wrote, "There are in the end three things that last: faith, hope, and love, and the greatest of these is love" (1 Cor. 13:13).

Although I am speaking to you as a pastor in the context of a Catholic celebration of

the Eucharist, my message of promoting the common good through the practice of virtue is by no means limited only to Catholics. Indeed, we have the example of none other than St. Paul, who relied on the ethical teaching of the Stoics and not on any uniquely Christian doctrine when he wrote the words we heard in today's second reading from his Letter to the Philippians: "Your thoughts should be wholly directed to all that is true, all that deserves respect, all that is honest, pure, admirable, decent, virtuous, or worth of praise. Live accordingly to what you have learned and accepted, what you have heard me say and seen me do. Then will the peace of God be with you" (Phil. 4:8-9).

Just as St. Paul did not assert that there was anything distinctively Christian about this exhortation, neither do I contend that my call for promoting the common good through the practice of virtues is uniquely Catholic or even Christian. Nor is there really anything novel about the concepts of the common good and the virtues. However, we should not necessarily expect this message to have great popular appeal. As Mark Twain said, "Virtue has never been as respectable as money."²⁴ Nevertheless, I believe that this message has great timeliness and necessity for us at this point in our history.

This timeliness and necessity were recognized recently by three organizations representing some 100 million American Christians and Jews. A joint statement issued a few months ago by the United States Catholic Conference, the National Council of Churches, and the Synagogue Council of America said: "The common good is an old idea with a new urgency. It is an imperative to put the welfare of the whole ahead of our own narrow interests. It is an imperative which we fervently hope will guide our people and leaders at this new moment. It is an imperative for a national embrace of responsibility and sacrifice, of compassion and caring as building blocks for meaningful lives and for a health society. We believe we can and must do better."²⁵

I, too, believe that we can and must do better, and I echo the call of our nation's religious leaders that our "faith communities must continue to strengthen our ongoing efforts to engage our constituencies in study, dialogue and action in pursuit of the common good. Let then the leaders of our nation pursue this call and pursue its direction with urgency and creativity."²⁶

May God who has begun a good work in you bring it to fulfillment.

FOOTNOTES

¹ John J. Collins, "Isaiah" in *The Collegeville Biblical Commentary* (Collegeville, Minnesota: The Liturgical Press, 1989), p. 419.

² R.E. Clements, *Isaiah 1-39*, New Century Bible (Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1980), p. 57.

³ Cf. Daniel J. Harrington, *The Gospel of Matthew*, Sacra Pagina (Collegeville, Minnesota: The Liturgical Press, 1991), pp. 301-305.

⁴ Vatican Council II, *Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World*, *Gaudium et Spes*, 26.

⁵ Vatican Council II, *Declaration on Religious Liberty*, *Dignitatis Humanae*, 7; see also canon 223 of the Revised Code of Canon Law (1983).

⁶ Catherine Drinker Bowen, *Miracle at Philadelphia: The Story of the Constitution Convention—May to September 1787* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1966), pp. 245-247.

⁷ Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay (Publius, pseud.), *The Federalist Papers: A Collection of Essays Written in Support of the Constitution of the United States*, ed. Roy P. Fairfield (1788; reprint, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1981), no. 84, p. 262.

⁸ Christina Hoff Sommers, "Teaching the Virtues: a blueprint for moral education," *Chicago Tribune Magazine*, September 12, 1993, p. 14.

- ⁹William C. Spohn, S.J., "The Return of Virtue Ethics," *Theological Studies*, 53 (March, 1992), p. 61.
- ¹⁰*Catechisme de l'Eglise Catholique*, unofficial translation (Paris: Mame-Librairie Editrice Vaticane, 1992), p. 381, Art. 7, par. 1803.
- ¹¹*Ibid.*, par. 1804.
- ¹²*S.Th.* 2-2, 47, 2.
- ¹³*Catechisme*, par. 1806.
- ¹⁴*Ibid.*, par. 1807.
- ¹⁵*Ibid.*, par. 1808.
- ¹⁶*Ibid.*, par. 1809.
- ¹⁷*Ibid.*, par. 1812.
- ¹⁸*Ibid.*, par. 1814.
- ¹⁹*Ibid.*, par. 1817.
- ²⁰*Ibid.*, par. 1822.
- ²¹*Ibid.*, par. 1823.
- ²²*Ibid.*, par. 1826.
- ²³*Ibid.*, par. 1827.
- ²⁴Quoted in Charles E. Bouchard, O.P., "Make Virtue Your Habit," *The Catholic Digest* (March, 1993), p. 110.
- ²⁵"The Common Good: Old Idea, New Urgency," *Origins* 23 (June 24, 1993), p. 83.
- ²⁶*Ibid.*, p. 85.

**TRIBUTE TO JOHN W.B. HADLEY—
RECIPIENT OF THE KATHERINE
HADLEY HUMANITARIAN AWARD**

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John W.B. Hadley who is being honored by the board of directors of the Townwide Fund of Huntington, NY, as a recipient of the Katherine Hadley Humanitarian Award.

Founded in 1961 as the Huntington United Fund by a small group of private citizens, the Townwide Fund of Huntington has raised over \$7,000,000, which has been distributed to member agencies, all of which provide vital human and health services to the Huntington community.

The fund depends on a volunteer board and the generosity of the residents of Huntington for support of its fundraising efforts.

Each year, a quota and admissions committee meets with member agencies to review programs and plans to assure our donors that the money contributed to the fund is returned to the community in the form of services.

John W.B. Hadley is well known for the many community causes he supports. His tireless efforts and important gift for the expan-

sion of the Heckscher Museum was an inspiration to others in their efforts for this project to become a reality. John's involvement with the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, the Nature Conservancy, and together with his wife Robin, Planned Parenthood of Suffolk County, the Whaling Museum Society, the Huntington Choral Society and the Townwide Fund further exemplifies his strong commitment to the community. The fund salutes John W.B. Hadley with the Katherine Hadley Humanitarian Award for his extraordinary efforts in making Huntington, NY a better place to live and work.

The Katherine Hadley Humanitarian Award is named after the late Katherine Hadley, whose generous bequest to the Townwide Fund, a decade ago, has allowed the Fund to grow and prosper. The awards committee is very pleased that Mrs. Hadley's son John has been chosen as the inaugural recipient of this award.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating John W. Hadley for receiving the Katherine Hadley Humanitarian Award, and let us commend them for their years of selfless dedication to the community.

**TO HONOR AN ESTEEMED AND
ACCOMPLISHED MAN**

HON. LYNN SCHENK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1993

Ms. SCHENK. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a constituent and a friend on his 60th birthday, Dr. Irwin M. Jacobs.

It is my personal privilege to recognize Dr. Jacobs for his wonderful contributions to the San Diego business community and the greater San Diego community.

Dr. Jacobs received a bachelors of science degree in electrical engineering in 1956 from Cornell University and the masters in science and doctor of science degrees in electrical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1957 and 1959, respectively.

He is an outstanding and remarkable man who is the founder and chairman and CEO of Qualcomm, Inc., located in my district in San

Diego. Started in 1985, Dr. Jacobs has led Qualcomm through a period of rapid growth to over 1000 employees and international activities in mobile satellite communications and digital wireless telephony.

Previously he was the co-founder, president, CEO and chairman of Linkabit Corp., guiding the company from fledgling status with a few part-time employees to a national company with over 1,400 employees in several cities nationwide.

He has been an academician, holding professorial posts at MIT and University of California, San Diego, and continues to hold prestigious ties to the academic community.

Dr. Jacobs and his wife, Joan have also contributed greatly to the San Diego community as generous benefactors of the arts, Jewish groups and organizations, as well as the scientific community and other causes. Dr. Jacobs serves on the boards of the San Diego Symphony Orchestra, UCSD Green Foundation for Earth Sciences, MIT Enterprise Forum, Jewish Community Center of San Diego and in an advisory capacity to the San Diego Repertory Theatre.

Dr. Jacobs and his wife do not participate in these activities and contribute to these causes for their own personal aggrandizement, but do so because they genuinely believe in the values and the good work done by the groups and organizations.

The Jacobs' seek no return on their contributions other than the continued success of these organizations and their programs for all of San Diego to learn from and enjoy. They view these contributions as an ongoing investment in the community which they love.

On a more personal level, for all of his power in the business world and his contributions to the community, Dr. Jacobs is a modest and decent man. All that he accomplishes is done in an unassuming manner. He is truly one of the most special men I have had the privilege to know.

I am so honored that I have the personal privilege to recognize Dr. Jacobs on this special occasion. I am honored to have him as one of my constituents and pleased to call him my friend. I wish the entire country could wish Dr. Irwin Mark Jacobs, a wonderfully happy 60th birthday.